THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, SEC PAILY, SEXI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY, PRINCIPLE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT.

TERMS:

Seven deliars per annum, and at the
off taken for a shorter period than one
off weekly, ave deliars per annum, and
countles, payable in advance, to be paid
antee by mail, post-paid; or six deliars in the Southern States, the d the issue of a WEEKLY mly all the reading matter of

of the political character of the chitinas.

of the political character of the chief which is now what it was half that that it is the purpose of the renergies to the discussion of the angism has brought before the

neutret is published every weanesday samumit told in salvance, or for \$2.50 me mode in salvance. A deduction is clubs, in the following ratio: for \$10 six by Enquirer will be furnished; for \$20 \$10 twenty four ceptes, and so on in

LEMS OF ADVERTISING. TLEMS OF ADVENTISIAN.

DARK ENSUREM. For THE lines or less, first
may cents, and every succeeding insertion twentis. It inserted twice a week or time times a
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> of the fines of the first insertion reache infinished fifty cents. In the charge of 10 dec, and in that proportion for address and in that proportion for address and in that proportion who must be accompanied with the virturences, to insure executs in the may be remaited per mail, in ofce, at the risk of the Editors.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. COUNTY, VII.

GORMATON Sevent peen received by the Executive State of the State of perstey shoot Gottried Frick, a white man, said rick choic to his death said is appear and dearge Helfrich has fied from justice may at large, I do therefore hereby offer a mandred dollars to any person or persons or the end deorge Helfrich and deliver him the county of flearact, and I do moreover for at this Commonwealth, evil and milkest the people generally, to use their best occure the arrest of the said fieldfrich, that

7th day of July, in the year 1536. HENRY A. WISE ommonwealth.
orge Hellirich is a German, between 25 and 30 years fellirich is a German, beigh, weighs about 150 get. 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lighthair, grey eves, fair complexion, peculiar, instead of a hollow rather a fulness, flat at

le is a wheelwright by trade. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of my negro who left my plantation on Tues-Henry is about 21 to 22 years old, 5 slender and quite black; he red look I bought him in Decem-Mr. San'l Reese of Richmond. He was imberlake, of the county of Louisa, where steeping to get. I will pay the above reviery to me, or put in any jail, with all profile was at one time hired out in the City of may be lurking there, there is City of Richmond, or City Point, rounty.

D. W. HAXALL, larles City Co., July 18, 1856—cts

TWENTY-FIVE BOLLARS REWARD. om the subscriber, on Friday, the 30th a negro boy by the name of PHILLIP 17 years of age, five feet three or four

wavio that place, defined for his apprehension and to me, or for his confinement in any Jail, to that I E. COLBERT.

the New-Bern, N. C. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. WENTY DULLAND paid for the apprehension bove reward will be paid for the apprehension delivery to me, or in some jail in the State, so magain, of my slave LINSEY. I purchased my again, of my slave univers of Mr. Cleudenin. He

ing to find his way to a free State, or landy process, by is five feet eleven inches or six feet tall, straight, ar and well formed, and about 40 years of age.

JAMES H. COX,

WINTERFORM P. O., Chesterfield Co.

NOTICE.

men name DAVID, sometimes called CHARLES, LEWIS and LEE, who rancibler, 1855, are yet at large. See addition the Richmond Enquirer, Ex-, which will give discription of an additional reward of FI celivery of either of them to us, can get them, or two hundred state of Virginia. JONES & SLATER

INTERESTING TO FARMERS. DOUBLE SCREENING SEPARATGR has addented better that of permiums, the first premium of the Agrenduras Fair. Also at Petersburg, Fredericks-ingdon, and at the East Tennessee Agricultural dat Knowville. This improved FAN was patented by the second of the property of the property of the permitted by the statistical kinds of grain, to the the best grain cleaner so. Those in want of a good FAN would do well DOYLE'S Shop in Staunton, or at DOYLE'S the Frodericksburg, Va., and examine for

roved Fans will be furnished at any pointiles of the Shops, and further by Rail Rose

rs. Va., will be promptly attended to DOYLE & SULLINGER.

chaper then he has heretofore had an eding. We propose to deliver on the care ACRED LIME, at 8 cents per bushel, or at One Shilling per bushel, when used purposes. The liberality of the Virginia had Company has so much reduced the title as to enable all to use it at a trifling compared with Gunno. All must and will the one is only TEMPORARY, the other is aprover of the soft.

onisa Court House, and Tolersville, e-Gordonsville, Lindany's, and Cold-and Shadwell, \$7: Charlottesville,

TLER & CO., of Richmond, for that place.
c till 2th Oct. BROWN & MORRIS

MISSOURI EMIGRANTS bereby notified that 640 acros of the finest To-tee and Wheat Land, lying within 15 miles of the pi and 3 miles of Prarieville, Pike county, can be done casy and accommodating terms. With the 1 of about 80 acros, in cultivation, the whole tract ad land. There is a road double, her beauty

d land. There is a good double log house, and suithings, upon it, and the whole tract is well wa-e neighborhood is one of the best in the State, se exclusively souled by Virginians. It is with-alize of an Episcopal and a Methodist church, neuent English and classical academy. To any ns, address N. P. Minor, Louisiana, Missouri.

J. T. FOSTER, Curator.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION IN GREENS-VILLE COUNTY, VA., FOR SALE PRIVATELY. A VALUABLE PLANTATION IN GREENS-VILLE COUNTY, VA., FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

OFFER for sale privately my plantation, formerly known as Cunningham's, in the upper part of Greens-ville county, nine miles west of Jarrat's Depot, on the Petersburg and Weldon Rail Road, and seven east of the Brunswick Plank Road. The tract contains 1250 acres, of which 200 are entirely fresh, being recently cleared, and highly productive; 400 acres are of virgin soil and original growth, and the rest in second growth timber.—
The tract is generally considered the best and most valuable in the county on account of the richness and productiveness of its soil, which is highly adapted to Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, &c.
The improvements, consisting of a Dwelling House, Overseer's House, and all necessary houses, are entirely new, having been erected within the last two or three years; and also the fences are new. The tract, situated in a healthy country, and in a neighborhood noted for its intelligence, hospitality and morality, offers every inducement to those wishing to purchase good land in a good neighborhood, and convenient to market. If the size be objectionable I will-sell the land in divided tracts to suit purchasers. Address

C. F. MAUPIN, Poplar Mount,
Greensville county, Virginia.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILLING PROPER-

VALUABLE FARM AND MILLING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL sell privately my Farm, (Chambers' Mills,) containing 600 acres of land, with a good Dwelling and Store House, and all necessary out-houses, and a large Manufacturing Mill and Saw Mill, situated in the county of Buckingham, on Slate River, (a navigable stream,) 8 miles east at the Court House, and 12 miles from James River. 350 acres are cleared, and the balance in wood landswell timbered. It is a fine stand for merchandizing. lands well timbered. It is a fine stand for merchandizing, and the Mills, with the store and dwelling, can be sold separately from the Farm, if purchasers desire it. separately from the ratin, a Address the subscriber of Terms accommodating. Address the subscriber of Chambers Mills, P. O., Buckingham County, Va.

GEORGE CHAMRERS.

June 21—cit GEORGE CHANGE S.

STILLMORE FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale the Farm on which I reside, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. It is one of the best improved farms in the county of Culpeper. The BUILDINGS are new, convenient and handsome. It lies within eix miles of the Orange and Alexandria Railread, and within three of the Plank-road to Fredericks. but The present crop of wheat will amount to about 1,500 bushels. I am willing to take a part or the whole proper it is servants, which I want for my own use.

My Depot and post-office is Brandy Station, Culpeper My Depot and Post-office is Brandy My Depot and Post-office is Brandy

AVING removed to Richmond, I offer for sale, my Farm tying in the county of Charles City, 2 to 23 miles from the James River, and 22 miles from the city of Richmond, and containing 540 acres, about one halt cleared producing well and rapidly improving, under the use of lime, clover, plaster &c. There is a good Dwelling, and all necessary out-houses, nearly new. Also, an excellent Garden and Orchard. The Farm could be very conveniently divided into two, one containing 300, and the other 240 acres. Persons wishing to purchase a Farm in the most productive and rapidly improving portion of Virginia. most productive and rapidly improving portion of Virginia, would do well to examine this property, as 1 am disposed to sell on liberal and accommodating terms.

o sell of Decretain a accommodating terms.

The overseer, or my brother living adjoining, will show the Farm to any one wishing to purchase.

Address DR. O. A. CRENSHAW,

June 9—etf Box No. 374, Richmond, Va. 'OAKLAND" FARM FOR SALE

"OAKLAND" FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale that most valuable, fertile and beautiful farm, known as "Oakland," containing 515 acres, lying on the Chickshominy River, 10 miles North of the city of Richmond. This farm presents many facilities that make; it very desirable. It is bounded on the West by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, where there is a turn-out on the place; on the North and East by the Chickshominy River; on the South by the lands of John B. Ryall and others.—The Richmond and Charlottesville plankroad runs through the tract, leaving most of the wood land on the West side thereof. There are about 340 acres cleared; balance in wood This estate is under a high state of improvement and cultivation, well enclosed, mostly with new plank fence. The buildings are large and spacious. The dwelling is ample for the accommodation of a large family; the barn, stable and other out-houses are mostly new and in yard; eight or ten never-failing springs on the place, be sides being watered by the Chickahominy for a long dis-

Adjoining the estate there is a Grist and two Saw Mills for no other reason than my business engagements in the ciry, which require my whole time and attention. The title is perfect, and no encumbrance upon it. There is ed to be coal or other minerals on the place; if s

cen at the office of Messrs. Goddin & Apperson.
Apply to WM. TAYLOR, or to
July 3—2awlm GODDIN & APPERSON, Aucts

on the area acts and a ment.

Possession will be given in the full in time to seed acrop of wheat. For further particulars, address the subscriber, of wheat. Hanover county, Virginia.

At Ama post-office, Hanover county, Virginia.

May 3—ctf.

JAMES RIVER ESTATE FOR SALE. JAMES RIVER ESTATE FOP. SALE.

OFFER for sale privately my plantation called Mount
Bernard. This plantation lies on the James River, in
the county of doodbland, immediately above Maiden's
Adventure dam, and within twenty-eight miles of Richirond. It contains even hundred and thirty acres,
of whichseventy-five acres are James River low grounds,
of the best quality, thirty five acres are creek low
grounds, and the remainder is Beaver dam creek red
land. There is on the place a good dwelling house on a
beautiful site, and all becessary out-houses, and both the
hulidings and the fences are in good repair, and the land
is ha a high state of cultivation.

I will also sell the stock and farming utensits upon the land. I will also sell the stock and farming utensits upon the land. The stock consists of horses, males, cattle, including milch cows; and the farming utensits are, the most of them, new, and all of them good—and there are enough, both of stock and farming utensite, for the thorough cultivation of the plantation.

The terms of sale as to the payments will be made.

rough cultivation of the plantation.

The terms of sale as to the payments will be made very much to suit the purchaser.

Mr. James M. Payne, my manager, living on the place, will show the property to any person desiring to examine t. My address is Washington, D. C.

May 17—ctf M. M. PAYNE.

ON THE DANVILLE RAILRGAD AND COAL PIT TURNPIKE, IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, TEN MILES PROMRICHMOND, CONTAINING 600 ACRES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE health of Pg. W. H. Johnson not enabling him to give his attention to the management of his tarm, he has authorized us to sell it. The tract contains about 500 acres, of which 250 are cleared, and the remainder of 350 acres are heavily set in original growth of oak and pine, from which may be cut at least 15,000 cords, which can be sold at Robou's Bepot at such remmerative prices as will, it is confidently believed, nearly pay for the entire purchase. The wood land is so near the Depot, that an average of ten loads can be hauled daily by each team.

The most of the cleared land is in a high state of cultivation, as the growing crops will show. There are on the tion, as the growing crops will show. There are on the ct above 400 acres of rich flat land, which is equal to ding?

and examine it, and persons disposed to do so are renises.

Robiou's Depot is on a corner of the land, so that the ac

ress to Richmond (in 30 minutes) is cheap and easy.

The terms of payment will be made accommodating apply to GODDIN & APPERSON, Richmond P. S. Grate coal from the immediate neighborh

COLUMBIAN HOTEL FOR RENT OR
LEASE.—IMMEDIATE BOSSESSION,—The
above old and well established Hotel is for rent,
with immediate possession. There are chambers sufficient
for two hundred beds. The during room is 80 by 74 feet. There are extensive and most convenient accommodation for cooking, washing, &c., and large stable and large car riage houses, &c., &c. This property is so well know that any further descrip tion is unnecessary. To a good tenant the rent will reasonable.

S. D. CRENSHAW. July 15-ctf

MONROE SPRINGS FOR SALE,

I will sell the place on the following terms : Ten dollars per acre—one fourth cash, the balance in three annua payments, with notes and approved security, or a mort

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

IBY RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT, WM. F. RITCHIE & ROGER A. PRYOR, EDITORS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1856.

A PROTEST. If it were possible to defeat the election of Mr. Buchanan, the recent course of certain Democratic members of Congress on the subject of Internal Improvements, would precipitate that deplorable catastrophe upon the country. Against the traditional policy of the party, against its latest declaration of principle in the Cincinnati Platform, and despite the protest of the President, three Internal Improvement bills have been enacted by the aid of Democratic votes. Never have we known the mass of the Democracy in this State, and we may say throughout the South, so humiliated and incensed as by this instance of profligate subserviency to local prejudice. No oc currence since the organization of the Democratic party has so shaken the faith of the people in its haps he is right. frinness and fidelity. Our only consolation is, that it is not within the power of a few recreant individuals to debauch and demoralize our noble party. The fidelity of the mass of the Democracy will correc the mistakes of those erring leaders, and will still hold the party to its original principles of State Rights. Strict Construction, and Economy of Expenditure. In President Pierce they admire and applaud an incorruptible representative of their time-honored creed .-By his vetoes he has erected a landmark to which all true men may adhere in the present flood of heedless and extravagant legislation. The waters are now out, the metes and bounds are submerged and hidden from view or a moment; but the Democrat-

The thing is done; and we refer now to the painful event, for the simple purpose of protesting against the wrong, in the name of the Democracy of the South. We want it to be distinctly understood that, though pretended lenders may attempt to excuse a deviation from principle on some flimsy pretext, the party promptly and emphatically repudiate any responsibility for their misconduct. With the mass of the Democracy, the power and patronage of the Presidency are as nothing, in comparison with the very least of the precious principles which they inherit from their forefathers. May the men who would mislead us pause before the organization of the party s destroyed, beyond the hope of repair!

FILLMORE'S PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The crops suffer dreadfully from the long drought which afflicts our fields. The earth is parched and baked, the corn withers, the tobacco fires, the grass is burnt as dry as the sand of Sahara-all nature looks as if a deluge of lava had rolled over its surface .-The eye-balls are seared by the arid aspect of the outer world.

If some public-spirited individual, apprehensive of a famine or a universal conflagration, should, out of pure regard for the good of humanity, undertake to revive nature's drooping spirit and to moderate its raging fever with a watering-pot, he would not attempt a more desperate enterprise than that which monopolises the energies of the Whig, in Adjoining the estate there is a Grist and two Saw Mills; there are about 500 fruit trees of various kinds on the place. It is very healthy. To appreciate this estate it is only necessary to view it, and those who may desire to do so, are referred to the manager, Mr. C. L. Tiusley, who will take pleasure in showing the same. I offer this valuable estate gently as if its labor were light and its aim within the

pect in New York, since one Sanford Harrison has come out for Fillmore. The name of this individual is unknown to the public, which would hardly be the case if he held the vote of the empire State in his breeches pocket. But, if the public is ignorant of Mr. Sanford FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my estate called White-Bank, by ing on the Martapont river, in King William county, about one will from the Court-house. White-Bank is at the head of steamboat navigation, and opposite the village of Walkerton, from which place a bout runs regularly to Norfolk, and its facilities for shipping grain are univalled, it contains by survey 6el acres, about 550 of which are in caltivation and have been thoroughly marked from extensive must bank as on the place. The remainder of the land is heavily timbered, and offers great inducements for cutting cord wood, for which cash can be obtained on the banks of the river. The mark banks are easy of access, and contain an inexhaustille supply of the best decomposed calcarcous marl, which yields, by analysis, between 80 and 30 per cent of nearly pure lime. The buildings consist of a dwelling house sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, barns, stables, quarters are. Harrison-no doubt a mythical personage-it has consist of a dwelling house sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, barns, stables, quarters, &c., and are all in good regair, some of them having been recently built. The land has been worked for upwards of ten years on the five field system, and is in a high state of improvehim with the tenacity of an adhesive planter. The sort which Sheridan defined as "a lively sense of favors yet to come." Accordingly, with a persuasion of the impossibility of electing Filanore, came a conlanguage:

After fighting the battle of the South for twelve long years, defending its political rights, domestic in stitutions, social character, manners and habits on all occasions, recent occurrences have convinced us that the time has come for the North, with its superior promises; violates the sacred freedom of parliamentary debate; and murders the settlers upon our common soil for simply opposing, by voice and vote, the fastening of Slavery upon a free and virgin Territory As the representative of Northern feeling, aroused by a series of unwonted outrages on the part of South-ern politicians and countenanced by the Pierce administration, John Charles Fremont has been selected they always do come, in the right time of a nation's

Now, will our neighbor of the Whig, while engaged simple problem : does Fillmore gain as much by the loses by the defection of Fuller and the Evening Mirjoy, does not the other justify a little gloomy forebo-

tract above 400 acres of rich flat land, which is equal to the beat river bottom. The whole tract, though remarks big ievel, is thoroughly drained. The buildings on the place are ample for the genteel accommodation of a large lamily, embrucing a large dwelling, and every other building suitable for the place, and all in excellent repair. The yard is handsemely shaded, and beautifully and tastefully set out with choice roses and other flowers. The gardon is very productive. There are two excellent orchards on the farm. The place is perfectly healthy.

To approxime the value of this estate, it is necessary to view and examine it, and persons disposed to do so are re-But the Whig is blest with inexhaustible resources success from the most depressing omens. Thus, from absurdly deduces the conclusion that the vote of the Empire State will be east for Fillmore. From the zeal and energy with which the Hards support Buchanan-their chosen candidate-the Whig sagaciously infers that Bronson, Dickinson and Company arguing with a person in this perplexing mood. It is as Judge Bayly's successor, that this delay is caused-the privilege of despair to hug a phantom to its bothe privilege of despair to hug a phantom to its bo-

Not content with New York, the Whig also claims the Keystone State for Fillmore; and this despite the notorious fact that he hardly receives a pretence of support in Pennsylvania. The New York Herald says, only three papers in the State adhere to his for-

Perhaps the Whig is only confident that Buchanan will not get the vote of Pennsylvania, since it is set-MONROE SPRINGS FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale the MONROE SPRINGS, to gether with all appurtenances, consisting of an ample supply of Beds, Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, Crockery, Cutlery, etc. The Springs are situated in the Northeastern part of Monroe country, Als., in one mile of the Mobile and Girard railroad, and the same distance from the Mobile stage line. The tract belonging to the Springs contains 520 acres of No. larce belonging to the Springs contains 520 acres of No. larce belonging to the Springs contains 520 acres of the tract belonging to the Springs contains 520 acres of the reck land. The growth is hickory white oak, red oak, poplar, weet guin, mulberry, elm, holls, Spanish oak; with undergrowth of stink-bush, buckeye, sumanch, and other undergrowth indicating rich soil. About 120 acres of the above lands is in a high state of cultivation, and will produce 1200 to 1800 pounds of cotton to the scre. The buildings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious ings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lings are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in good condition, with a largo and commodious lines are in go tled that the supporters of Fillmore and Fremont

SOUTH.

SOTH FURILY ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTHING RICHMOND, VA.

In a soft me adjoining counters, and will also discharge when the adjoining counters of the eight of his office of warmine these Springs, as the business of the sould be commenced without any outlar, savever are recommenced without any outlar, savever are could be commenced without negation, to take the Democration of the price administration and the Democratic party, appears in interductory editorial flourish.

SALE OF NEW WHEAT.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The first carge of new red flour at \$6 15, Southern is unchanged.

SALE OF NEW WHEAT.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The first carge of new red flour at \$6 15, Southern is unchanged.

Southern is unchanged.

We have already recited the circumstances of the would in the service of Fillmore:

The Whigh has becomes to desperate even as to press with the invited of the Spring at the United States in Boston, with the counts of the United States in Boston, with the would do well to examine these Springs, as the busines of the did to 62, yellow 59 to 62.

SALE OF NEW WHEAT.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The first carge of new red flour at \$6 15, Southern is unchanged.

Your and the price of the South of the act of the Springs.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The first carge of the place.

New York Ju

Captain Pillsbury-of the blood of Parker, perhaps Mobile, and secreted himself with such success that repugnance to certain details in the Kausas Nebraska he was not discovered until hunger "drove him from Bill; but in respect to the great measure of retribution ton he feigned a desire to detain the negro; and he even went so far as to offer a show of resistance to the persons who came to rescue the slave. There was much skill in his management. First, he man-

aged not to know that the negro was in his vessel .--In the next place he managed to communicate the fact to the Apolitionists of Boston; and, finally, he managed to let the negroescape to Canada. No doubt thing. No doubt he believes the people of the South have no suspicion of his guilt. No doubt he flatters himself that he has so contrived the matter, that he may continue to visit the ports of the South and to

THE REV. INFIDELS, THEODORE PARKER

AND HENRY WARD BEECHER. We have been looking over an old fite of the Inestigator, an infidel paper in Boston, of more than twenty years standing. It is openly and fanatisally atheistic, and was established and sustained to opagate and spread athesism, but, incidentally, like all infidel papers, it espouses the cause of all the other isms. It is broadly agrarian, and would have lands the common property of all. It sustains woman's rights and ridicules Christian marriage. Of ourse, it is an outright abolition paper, and indeed. directly or indirectly countenances and encourages all the superstitions and infidelities of the day. It has many pets among the infidel clergy of New England, but none such especial favorites as Parker and Beecher. The notoriety which these two men have attained, and the political power which they wield, shows that the Investigator, writing some years since. had sagacity to foresee that they were destined to become powerful instruments in the spread of it fidelity and its kindred isms. It is the high school or uniersity of Black Republicanism. They are at this me the most influent at men among the isms of the North-the only distinct party opposed to the Democracy. Greeley and Seward are quite cast in the shade by them. Garrison's infidel Pandemonium. where they and their Amazons and negroes send forth their blasphemous anathemas, is more prolific of mischief than the office of the Tribune, or the desk of the New York Senator. Its opinions and its sayings are more important than those of Seward, or Sumner, or Fremont, for it (as Parker lately said in a speech) leads the politicians. Judge Butler, too, has shown that Sumner was a mere puppet or tool in their hands. It is strange, but certainly true, that infidelity, as well as the other isms finds, its ablest and most efficient champions among the clergy of New England.

We call from the Investigator the following extracts from the sermons of Parker and the papers of

"I do not believe there ever was a miracle or ever will be; every where I find law-the constant mode of the operation of the infinite God. I do not believe in the miracles of the Old Testament or the New Testament. I do not believe that the Old Testaincut was God's first word, nor the New Testament his last. The scriptures are no finality to me. Inspiration is a perpetual fact. Prophets and Apostles did not monopolise the Father. He inspires men to-day as much as heretofore. In nature also God speaks fornot the fossils underneath our feet hundreds of miles r the Christian church, or the miraculous character yet the Church, nor even Jesus of Nazareth for my church save is true, nor what any writer in the Old or

New Testament declared true." Speaking of Christ, he goes on to say: "He is my best historic ideal of human grasiness, not without errors, not without the stains of his time, and, I prosume, of course, not without sine." The Investigator is delighted with this, and says: "Considered as preaching, it is about the most liberal, independent and humane in sentiment of any thing that comes within

our knowledge of pulpit productions." The extract from Beecher's paper is of a piece with his preference of Sharpe's Rifles to the Bible. His heart is with his theme, he gloats over the picture of uprising intidelity which he paints; "his wish is father to his thought:" "We believe that a great viction that he is not worthy of support; and so the change is preparing in religious opinion, of which Micror now reflects Fremont's promising physiogno- many of our best men know almost nothing. To essence and vital part, by passing sentence of conmy from its pure and brilliant surface. This is its those who are thrown into the currents of life, it is and that the very foundations of religious belief are test against the flagrant apostacy of its Party! rotten and shaking. Among all the earnest minded nd action in America, we venture to say that fourthreatening, bullying, brow-beating, skull-breaking of Christianity. What is fold as Christian doctrine from the South,—a spirit that tramples on Comby the Churches is not even considered by the Churches is not even considered by them— And, furthermore, there is among them a general illministration, John Charles Fremont has been selected as a candidate for the Presidency. In the great, emergency of the nation the eyes of the Free States turn to him, who has waved the flag of his country upon the top of America, as to the rising Star of the Kalles turn to proper the state of the state public. The hour and the man have come together, as self-denying enterprises of the day. It is not an un snameless sacrifice of conviction, consistency, and Now, will our neighbor of the train, while engaged in calculating Fillmore's chances, please solve this it is known alone, but it underlies now all the strong- escape the indignant rebuke of the people. est external movements. There are humane glimpses adhesion of the unknown Sanford Harrison, as he of it. You see it in the daily diminishing influence of the pulpit, and the increasing influence of the prees; ror? If the one event be an occasion of exceeding in the lessening number of strong and original minds occasional denunciation of the old."-Beecher keeps sion from the common domain, the South at last

sion of surprise, that an election for Mr. Bayly's successor in Congress, has not been ordered by the What can be the cause of this delay. when one vote is so important in Congress, at this critical juncture? There are three vacancies now, which operate against the South. That occasioned will go the Know-Nothing ticket. There is no use in We trust that it is not to scheme in behalf of any on

> It is due to Gov'r Wise to say, in reply to the above Virginia delegation, caused by the death of Thomas H. was received the 21st July; and was writtes at last, at the instance, probably, of a member from Virginia.

CIRCULATION OF THE "ENQUIRER." The New York Herald undertakes to ascertain the

omparative popular strength of Buchanan, Fillmore and Fremont, by exhibiting the aggregate circulation of the papers in their respective interests. Of course the Herald puts Fremont far ahead by this computation; but as the Herald fabricates its figures to answer its purpose, a correct result will hardly follow. We observe many omissions in its list of papers, and the names of others which have no existence. Its estimate of their circulation is altogether arbitrary and of course incorrect. Thus, the Herald's table tion is, will the people of Virginia contribute to the of nearly eight thousand-which exceeds its circulation at any former period. No doubt the Herald does PLAYING UPON THE CREDULITY OF THE equal injustice to our cotemporaries.

The facts of that case are interesting in another as- | THE FILLMORE DEFECTION IN THE SOUTH. | Twelve months ago, the public sentiment of the from the source whence it proceeds. South was unanimous in approbation of the repeal of -tells a very fair story. The negro got aboard at the Missouri restriction. It is true there was some his hiding place." When the captain reached Bos- and atonement, scarcely a whisper of discontent was government can safely rest for defence. Man and

heard within the limits of the fifteen Slave States .-

Every voice contributed to swell the chorus of ap-

places which greeted the tardy but welcome act of indemaity and justice to the South. There was much in the manuer of its passage to enhance the value of the measure. It was the spontaneous offering of the North, awakened at last to a sense of the injustice of its conduct towards the Southern States of the con-Captain Pillsbury thinks he has done a very smart federacy. It was accepted and supported in the South with a unanimity never before exhibited in the discussion of a sectional issue. The measure was the monopoly of no political organization, but was equally approved and sustained by all parties in the South. supply Boston with a cargo of fugitive slaves. Per- It passed the Senate with but two opposing votes from the South - Bell and Houston-one a Whig and the other a Democrat. It passed the House with an equal proportion of Southern support. The satisfaction with which the repeal of the Missouri restriction was received in the Slave States, is attested by the unanimous vote of the Senate of Georgia in approbation of the measure and of the conduct of its supporters. There was no division of opinion in the press; papers of all parties applicaded the repeal of the Missouri restriction. In the excess of its zeal the Richmond Whig was not content to denounce the only gentleman from Virginia who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, but with impartial patriotism fulminated its party. It was a glorious spectacle-that unanimity epiaion, arder of feeling and energy of action which the South exhibited in support of the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Only one discordant voice attering the forebodings of a sour and sullen spirit, disturbed the universal harmony of joyous sentiment. Botts was the bird of ill omen whose dismal croaking marred our triumph. Who then thought him possessed with a prophetic fury? Who believed he would prove a Cassandra indeed, with a message of

impending calamity which an unbelieving generation received with mockery and derision! Who hearkened to his prediction of the day, when a party in the South would denounce the repeal of the Missouri restriction and stigmatize he authors as enemies of the country Yet, this thing has come to pass. Within the last month a sentiment of opposition to that measure has been revealed in the slave States. A Convention, claiming to represent the Whig party of Virginia, has protested against the repeal of the Missouri restriction! And the Whig press of the State acquiesce in the sentiment! There can be no mistake as to the cause of this sudden and deplorable change of position among the Whige and Know-Nothings of the South. We say position, because it is simply impossible that there

can be any change of conviction. Mr. Fillmore's recent remunstrances against the reveal of the Missouri restriction, necessitated a change of position on the part of those who support him for the Presidency .-The Know-Nothing Order, animated and controlled by an anti-slavery sentiment, betrayed a disposition in their Philadelphia Platform, to declare war upon the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act .-Southern members hesitated to desert their section, but Mr. Fillmore's authority at last determined them to take the fatal step. They must go with their cancorruptibility. But better things were expected of what it attempts. the Whigs of the South. One of their own trusted

the Missouri restriction. They had supported the measure with signal unanimity; they had exulted over its success, and, down to a very recent period, were among the most clamorous of its eulogists .-Their papers in this State-especially the Richmond Whig and the Lynchburg Virginian-were prompt to resent any attempt to impair its credit, either by open denunciation or indirect sneer. Thus, these fluential organs of the Whig sentiment of the State, oncunced a rebuke upon the Know Nothing Convention in Staunton, because its platform implied a censure of certain provisions in the Kansas-Nebras-

Whigs met in this city; and, to the astonishment of the public, they recorded a protest against the repeal of the Missouri festriction! More manly than their Know-Nothing allies, they did not attempt to evade the issue by captions criticism on immaterial matters, but assailed the Kansas-Nebraska act in its demugation on the repeal of the Messouri restriction!-Human ingenuity can suggest no other explanation

evident that men's minds are in unusual working. And the Whig press of the State has no word of proof this inconsistent, illogical, and self-stultifying contifths are skeptical even of the great historical facts that they were compelled to accommodate their ac-Missouri restriction; and the Whigs of Virginia choosing to support Millard Fillmore for the Presian utter disgust with the very aspect of modern dency, had no alternative but to betray the South, to Christianity and of Church worship. This skeptic- violate their feelings, to surrender their convictions, ism is not flippant; little is said about it. It is not a to retreat from their proud position and declare thempeculiarity alone of the radicals and fanatics; many selves against the repeal of the Missouri retriction .-In voin will we explore the annals of political inand belong to no class of ultraists. It is not worldly trigue, for another such instance of the prostitution of principle to the necessities of Party-of the belief to be laughed or hooted at, or hinted down .-- | self-respect to the corrupt calculations of expediency. It is calm, abiding, enruest, serrowful. Not much of Woe to the country, if this enormous crime in politics

The South may forget Millard Fillmore's early crusade against its institutions; it may forgive his more recent indifference to its rights and insults upon its who take hold of theology, and the tone of the men | there is neither obliviou nor pardon. After long enwho are leading American thought. It speaks in durance of an odious stigma and ignominious burden those strange longings for new revolutions and in the -after submitting for nearly a half-century to exclubad company. He draws, we know, a true picture achieved its emancipation and asserted its equality of his party and companions-but not of the whole in the confederacy and its title to the impartial protection of the constitution. While all our energies are taxed to the utmost in the effort to consolidate our triumph and to secure its fruits, Fillmore comes and, in the agony of the struggle, inflicts a cruel blow upon the South. Nobody doubts that this contest is to fix the fate of the South; everybody knows that this contest turns on the question of the repeal of the Missouri restriction. It is upon this issue that slavery and abolitionism are locked in a death-grapple. It is this is us which is to solve the problem of union or disunion. And upon this vital issue, Fillmore espouses the cause of Black Republicanism! He accuses the from the Stanaton Vindicator, that the Executive of South of bad faith; he arraigns the South for provo-Virginia was not informed, officially, or otherwise, by king a wanton and wicked agitation; he denounces the Speaker of the House of R-presentatives, of the the friends of the South for having sacrificed the Congress of the United States, of the vacancy in the peace and eafety of the country to the aims of a criminal ambition. Thus does he acknowledge the justice Bayly, until July 21st. His letter is dated the 16th and of the Black Republican cause, and contribute the powerful aid of a moral canction to its success. At the same time he assails and weakens the position of the South and scatters dissension among its friends. He found the South maintaining its rights with a single impulse and with the roused energies of a nation of unconquerable freemen. He raised the banner of revolt, whispered the motive of defection, issued the command of retreat; and instantly all his followers retire from the field and leave the Democracy alone to resist the onset of the Abolitionists. Thank heaven, the Democracy are proof against the contagion of treachery. They will never desert or capitulate, but will stand by the rights of the South while they have an arm to strike for its honor.

KANSAS MEETINGS. A. W. Jones, of Kansas, the regular authorized agent of the "Law and Order Party," and also of "the friends of Kansas," in Petersburg, Va., will address the people at the following places and time, upon the political troubles of that territory, asking for men

and means to aid the Southern cause :

4th Monday, July 28th, at Brunswick. 1st Monday, August 4th, at Charlotte.

BLEDSOE ON LIBERTY AND SLAVERY This admirable work is rendered more valuable,

The doctrine of a proscriptive, pre-existing, Godordained social state, like that of bees and auts, is the only basis on which any of the institutions of society are congenital. He is born in society, does not originate and form it. He may change, modify, improve and adapt it, but cannot make it, out and

Society is a being, and men are its members. Not members, however, merely as the hand and foot are parliamentary decorum; that I could not cu nembers of the physical body, for men have individual rights and existence, as well as social rights and existence. This theory of society is as old as the days of Aristotle, but seems to have been forgotten for the last two centuries, and to have given way for Locke's theory of the social contract. Locke's doctrine begins by disintegrating society, and then bringing the separate monads or human atoms together by a social contract, under which, each one surrendering equal amounts of rights, all would continue in a state of equality. It has been prolific so far, in Europe, of political revolutions, and now threatens the world with social revolution, Mormonism, Infidelity, Free Love and No-government. We have frequently recommended Aristotle's Politics and Economics as a text-book for our colleges.-

We rejoice that a work containing in the main the same seories, but more fully elaborated and better adapted o our times and circumstances, has appeared, and especially that it has emanated from our University. On pages 33 and 34, he thus admirably describes the origin of society: "Not only the law, but the very necessities of nature, enjoin the institution of civil government. God himself has thus laid the foundations of civil society deep in the nature of man; it is an ordinance of Heaven, which no human arm can reverse or annul. It is not a thing of compacts, bound together by promises and paper, but is itself a aw of nature irreversible as any other. Compacts may give it one form or another, but in one form or another it must exist. It is no accidental or artificial ning, which may be made or unmade, which may be set up or pulled down, at the mere will or pleasure of men. It is a decree of God, the spontaneous and irresistible working of that nature, which, in all climates, throughout all ages, and under all circumstances, manifests itself in social organizations.

The breadth and scope of Mr. Bledsoe's work have not been appreciated and comprehended by careless, and hasty readers. He is modest as he is learned and ingenious, and does not push his theories to their ultimate but legitimate consequences. Probably his course is the most prudent and wise one for the time. Possibly he saw that he would mar his book as a work of art, were he to attempt to cover too much ground. He carries on no offensive warfare. He does not employ history and statistics to detect and expose the general failure of emancipation, and the universal deterioration of the human condition, where laborers without property have been released from slavery to humane masters and remitted to the more selfish, unfeeling and exacting despotism of capital. He lays down principles that justify slavery in the general, and leaves their application to the exigencies of times, circumstances and race. He only specially defends negro slavery, and shows only the failure of negro emancipation. He has be found in the following extract from a written state ment made to me by Mr. Bocock: probably left that offensive warfare which the starving, riotous, infidel and revolutionary state of free society invites, to other hands, or reserved it for the subject of another book. His work is "totus, teres, et ro-

The whole of his work, from page 102 to page 137, is a powerful refutation of the doctrine of human Kentucky, was, in fact, the author of the repeal of equality, and an argument to show the necessity of designed to discriminate between the man and adapting the degree of government, be it slavery, or what else, to the moral and intellectual wants and capacities of the individuals to be governed. This is that slavery is neither right or wrong per sc, and may be imposed, or withheld, just as the necessities of society or of the individuals to be governed or restraired, requires. Slavery is but, "that social station in which the will of the superior stands for law to the inferior." The right of the weak, to have guardians or masters, is not a less sacred right than that of the wise and prudent to compare the same open thrown out in his name, he stated contrary, he can do not help such contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he very strongly condemned both them said item. "And if, after all this, you were not satisfied, and wanted to contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he had not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not been authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not here authorized by him; but, on the contrary, he all not have replaced that he could do nothing else than accept, and would do so. the doctrine of elavery in the abstract; the only It is clearly the duty of society to reduce to slavery (as we have defined elavery) its weak and dependent members as to invest its prudent ones with office and command. Anarchy, chaos dent ones with office and command. Anarchy, chaos and social discord, would otherwise reign supreme.

He says, on page 128: "An equality of conditions, of political powers and privileges, which has no solid Mr. Bocock to submit his written statement to Mr. Bocock to submit his written statement his wr basis in an equality of capacity or fitness, is one of the wildest and most impracticable of all Utopian dreams. If in the divine government such equality were dreams. If in the divine government such equality were speech and resigned your seat in the House, I hand to prevail, it is evident that all order would be overthrown, all justice extinguished, and utter confusion would reign," &c. Again, page 118: "It were much nearer the truth to say that ail men have an equal right not to act as 'one wills,' but to have their wills restrained by law. No greater want is known to manindeed, than the restraints of law and government .-Hence, all men have an equal right to them, but not to the same restraints, to the same laws and governments. All have an equal right to that government which is the best for them .-But the same government is not best for all. A despotism is best for some; a limited monarchy is best for others; while, for a third people, a representative republic is the best form of government."

Page 132: "The truth is, that all men are not born equally free and independent, but equally without freedom and without independence." This is admirably said. Social and gregarious animals, are by nature not free, and freedom, in the popular sense of the term, is an unnatural and painful state to them .-It is only consistent with the isolated and secluded life of birds and beasts of prey, and of hermits. Liberty of the parts cannot consist with harmonious action of the whole; hence the very existence of society presupposes the absence of liberty-of liberty, we that I could not pass without running the game mean, in the popular sense of the term; and it is easy to talk about it, but hard to define or comprehend it in any other sense. The liberties of masters and rulers, are more restricted than those of children and siaves. The difference consists in the character of the restrictions. Law, religion, public opinion and custom and fashion, circumscribe and hem in more custom and fashion, circumscribe and hem in more narrowly the field of liberty of action of masters and rulers, than slavery and parental authority do that of children and negroes. The former characters are never free, never exempt from duties to perform and obligations to discharge. The birds of the air and the beasts of the field, enjoy not a larger liberty and abandon, than is practiced by slaves and children during two-thirds of their time. Good government, popular go-thirds of their time. Good government, popular go-thirds of their time. thirds of their time. Good government, popular government, government suited to the governed, is what the world wants-not mere freedom from restraint.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE HOUSE. In the election of a President by the House of Rep. In the election, resentatives each State has one visite. The election, jority of the delegation from that State. The election, if there is a failure by the people, would go to the present there is a failure by the people, would go to the present the people with the peop sent House in February next. Fremont has a majori-ty of the delegations of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin—in all twelve, sixteen being necessary to a choice. The States of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky have a majority of Fillmore members. The State of Tennessee is tied, having five Democrats and five Americans, as are Illinois, Missouri, Texas and lowa. In Illinois there is a vacency to be filled, which will decide the vote of that State between the Republicans and Democrats; and in Missouri a member is to be elected in August, where the delegation now stands three Democrate and three Americans. In Texas there is one Democrat and one American, and in Iowa one Democrat

TRIAL OF MR. HERBERT OF CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON, July 22.—The evidence in the trial offMr. Herbert of California has been closed. A proposition was made by the defence to submit the case without argument, but the proposition was objected

BALTIMORE, July 23 .- Flour opened dull day, but improved at the close in consequence of the Persia's news. Prices are firm at yesterday's rates.

NUMBER 25.

TO THE PUBLIC. It is with extreme rejuctance that I am construct to transfer a private quarrel from its legitimate of into the public press. The fault, however, does a properly rest with me, as an impartial public will cide after reading the following card from A Burlingame, member of Congress from Massachecia.

A CARD. I am informed that the memorandum of a recent c sation of myself and friends with the triends of Mr. has received, in some quarters, from its position, pended to Mr. Brooks's speech, an interpretation does injustice to its real meaning, and to my intention.

This is what I say, and have said, in relation to speech: That I observed in it the rules of persons

any portion of it, and held myself responsible to any puttleman aggriced by it.

This is the only construction which I suppose? Woold be placed on the measurablem, which my triands reduced to writing that there might be no misunderstanding. The insimuch as attempts, not sliegether unsuccessful, here been made to pervert its true meaning. I now withtraw it.

And, that there may not be any misapprehension. I should not be any misapprehension. I should not be any misapprehension. I should not make the proposible for it, without quadration or amendment.

Washington, July 19, 1856.

This card was first published in the "Intelligences" on Monday, the Clat instant, though it is dated July 12. As soon as I could procure a friend (which washed).

As soon as I could procure a friend (which some less than two hours after I first saw the card.) following message was sent to Mr. Burling un WASHINGTON, July 2 Str: Will you do me the kindness to indicat place outside of this District where it will the nient to you to negotiate in reference to the diff. a. between us. Very respectfully, &c., P. S. BROOKS

Apprehending an arrest from the officious nee of Mr. Burlingame's friends, (1 knew friend of mine would lodge information.) at Fig. I left my own rooms and went to the house of a for greater security. At about 12 o'clock Gen. Lane called and delive

Mr. Burlingame's reply to my note, which tends WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1855. Size Your note of this date was placed in hands by Gen. Lone this date was placed in Shands by Gen. Lone this afternoon.

In reply, I have to say that I will be at the Ciff-House, on the Canada side of Ningara Falls, on Sturday next, at 12 o'clock, M., to 'magariate' here ference to any "difference between us" which

your judgment may require settlement "outcus this District." I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

A. BURLINGANE

In order that the public may fully understand the df, it is necessary to revert to events unleced the last correspondence between us. Some time ring the last month he made a speech in the H | 0 Representatives, and when referring to the a upon Senator Summer, he applied this langu myself: "Stole into the Senate chamber, while his brother, as Cain did Abel." When the se-was uttered, my friend, Mr. Keltt, who knew was absent, pronounced it false; under which tation Mr. Burlingame quietly rested. I did that time feel it my duty to hold Mr. Burlingar ponsible for his language, and might perhaps permitted him and his words to pass.

It was not long, however, before in imations of divers sources reached me that the friends of Burlingame were boasting of his valorous assets on me—of his experiness with the ride, (which more than insinuated had come to my ears, in nation of my forbearance)—and that he house it making capital at home in consequence of his con-geous conduct. In regard to the insult given him Mr. Keitt, it was said that he (Mr. Burling or "would not send, but that he would accept a c

was no longer a virtue, and requested my feiend M. Bocock, on the lat day of July, to go to Mr. Boring game with the simple question, "Would be received call from me!" The reply to this short question is to

[Extract]
"Mr. Burlingame then commenced an explanation, wh led to a long conversation between us, in the course which he made many statements, which he said were

I did do justice to Mr. Burlingame in thought, bearing and speech. I was pleased with the report

Mr. Burlingame the statement which I had prepar and he has never returned it to me." I informed ! Bocock that I must and should have an acquitte from Mr. Burlingaine; and on that evening for day on which my speech was made, my friend Bocock brought me the memorandum which was pended to my speech, and which is in the hands pended to my speech, and which is in the highest ting of Speaker Banks. The memorandon was all essential points the same as Mr. Bocock's stament, the original of which Mr. Burlingame had tained, but a copy of which I had fortunately ket This memorandom I accepted under the advantification, in lieu of Mr. Bocock's statement, and told that it was generous to do so. I did it to a Mr. Burlingama', feelings, whose associate, i. Mr. Burlingame's feelings, whose associates, informed, were pressing him. And yet, after mater five days of delay-Mr. Barlingsone effrontery to embarrass his counselling framile, repudiate, on the 19th of July, because of an are false construction, "in some quarters," on which contained apologies which he had n

also in the presence of his friend, Mr. Bank.
He now even affects the chevator, and difsays, "I leave my speech to interpret itself, and
myself responsible for it, without qualification, He requires me to meet him in Canada

e. I felt some sympathy for the agproud man driven to doing wrong that he man trieve the honor of a State which had been far by unworthy representatives. But his last co-is worse than the former, and I deliver him condemnation which honorable men in ever a gentieman, and neet mired any convenient and cessible point upon equal terms.

I respectfully ask that the subjected letter if General Lane may be read, and submit my read to the intelligent and spirited people of every San Debutter.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 185 DEAR SIR: I have desired it prop r unit is make the following statement:

make the following statement:
At your request I called yesterday at near to clock, as your friend, upon Hon. Mr. Burno, as that being the first opportunity I had of meeting and of delivering your note. After he had read informed him that I was requested by you for that a meeting should take place at the emitted line at four o'clock, and hoped that it would sufficiently convenience. I futher stated that you had supposed that at

I futher stated that you had supposed that a defiences between you and himself had been adjusthat he (Mr. Buringame) had re-opened the mostas you supposed for a personal difficulty, and therewere anxious to have it ended without delay 1
replied, "That is the feeling of a gallant man, as
Brooks is a brave man." That he would have
look out for a friend, and had most in the second. look out for a friend, and had none in his mind at time, and perhaps he could not be ready for a most assearly an hour as you requested. I also map ed upon him the necessity of entire secrety says his friend; and requested that he or his friend w in session, or at my room after its adjournment as he had the right of selecting the place for t ing, and such other arrangements as are usual usual occasions, that he would have the kindness let me know, at as early an hour as was Persia's news. Prices are firm at yesterday's rates. Wheat, owing to a large supply declined 2 to 5 cts. at the opening sales to-day, but recovered and closed firm at yesterday's rates. Corn is dull; sales of white at 60 to 62, yellow 59 to 62. Burlingame was placed in my hand by the Heal